

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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NATION WANTS THE FACTS.

A great hullabaloo has been started because of the leakage from the secret sessions of the senate foreign relations committee of some of the facts in connection with the proposed negotiation of Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties, but the enlightenment to the nation which has come in this way and through other channels, particularly through Senator Smith's exposure of our government's operations in Nicaragua, indicates that the people of the country will do well to inquire pretty closely into the methods of the administration in dealing with Spanish America. It is a fair question whether it may not be the patriotic duty of those in possession of facts to raise the lid in every possible way, regardless of the desires of the secretary of state or the majority members of the senate foreign relations committee. The administration is on record in favor of pitiless publicity. Is there anything more in need of publicity than the state department of the administration itself? says the Detroit Free Press.

Secretary Bryan some days ago attempted to excuse the inclusion of an apology in the proposed Nicaraguan treaty by asserting that the Taft administration authorized the negotiation of a treaty with the government in Bogota which contained an expression of regret almost identical with the one he is trying to force on the country. This assertion has since been challenged directly and in a most circumstantial way, but Mr. Bryan has given no explanation of his statement nor has he attempted to defend it. In pursuance of the administration policy of pitiless publicity he has said that he does not care to discuss the matter.

The country will not be satisfied with such an answer. Though Mr. Bryan may not realize it, much more than his standing as an efficient public official is now at stake. His reputation as a truthful, honorable, fair dealing man is in question.

Dispatches from Washington which seem reliable announced some days since that the expressions of regret to Colombia which Mr. Bryan professed to find in the Taft treaty were really quoted from a memorandum of James T. Du Bois, minister to Colombia under the last administration, and that this memorandum was nothing more than an outline by the minister, made at the request of the government, of the concessions which Colombia was demanding. Mr. Taft and Mr. Knox refused to consider any treaty which involved the making of an apology, and instructions were sent to Mr. Du Bois outlining the utmost limits to which this country would go with Colombia. It is charged that Mr. Bryan has these instructions in his possession and could produce them if he would. It is also charged that there is in existence in the state department a memorandum submitted to Mr. Taft by Secretary Knox which shows that the secretary of state characterized even the limited concessions to Colombia which he recommended as "extraordinary."

Now, either this account is true or it is false. If it is false, Mr. Bryan owes it to himself, to the administration of which he is a part and to the country to make a clear statement of the facts. If it is true, the secretary of state is under suspicion of having been guilty of what may be euphemistically characterized as a lack of frankness, or he has displayed a remarkable and wholly unforgivable ignorance of the affairs given to his charge.

Even more disconcerting are the recent charges made by Senator Smith of graft and shady dealings in connection with our protectorate in Nicaragua. Here, too, the secretary of state must be in a position to give the facts if he has even a superficial knowledge of the affairs of his department.

The nation has a right to the truth. Let those who know, speak.

THE WORLD'S BANKING BUSINESS.

A striking presentation of the growth of the world's banking business and of the increased power of the large institutions is afforded by a recent examination of the subject in the London Statist. That journal points out that a generation ago the banks, including the governmental institutions, of the leading countries which possessed deposits of 20,000,000 pounds or \$100,000,000, were few in number. The list which it prints in the article includes no less than sixty-one different banks answering the above condition as to their deposits at the end of 1913. Of this number no less than eleven are American banks and trust companies, whereas in 1880, the year with which comparison is made, the United States possessed no institution of such importance. In commenting upon the subject the Statist points out that the growth in the deposits of individual banks reflects the tendency of the times, which involves a desire to act in co-operation and combination with others. It furthermore points out that—in European countries at least—people with money formerly favored the private banker, who in these days has almost ceased to exist, the great banks offering much better facilities at little or no cost, combined with much greater assurance of safety to the depositor.—Bradstreet's.

DUTCH GUARDS IN ALBANIA.

(The Japan Times, Wednesday, June 17.)

The report of the killing at Durazzo of a commander of the Dutch gendarmery, which is employed to hold Prince William on the uneasy throne of Albania, suggests the thought that supplying mercenary troops may add nothing to the reputation and prestige of Holland. It is hardly conceivable that the Dutch troops aspire to play the role being abandoned by the "Swiss Guards." These hired guards have done brave and notable service on more than one occasion, but the general estimate of them is that summed up in their own famous reply to the appeal of Louis Sixteenth, who found it difficult to pay them—"point d'argent, point de Suisses"—no more money, no more Swiss guards, says the Japan Times.

Foreign mercenaries from their first employment by princes or dynasties that needed alien support to maintain themselves at home, have always been objects of contempt. Their purchased valor and skill are not honored, even by those who hire them. War is deplorable enough even when it is for one's own country, and there can be no honor in making a "business" of hiring or selling troops.

Somehow—and it strikes us as greatly to her credit—it seems unnatural, out of the harmony of things, to imagine Holland, so sturdy and heroic in her own long unaided struggles for liberty, furnishing Dutch guards for the Prince of Albania.

Fifty more days are left in which eligible voters of the Territory may register in time for the September primaries, at which it is possible to elect candidates for congress, the legislature and the city offices on Oahu. There are at the very least one thousand eligible but not registered voters on this island, which means that there must be an average of twenty registrations a day if the possible vote is to be polled. Voters of Oahu should remember that the coming legislature will almost certainly pass a redistribution bill, and that the representation Oahu will be given in house and senate will depend largely upon the number of registered voters in the various counties. The greater the number of Oahu voters, the stronger will be the voice of Oahu in territorial affairs. In justice to the island and its predominant interests in the Territory, every voter who can register should register. The books are open every week day at the office of the county clerk, in the city hall, corner of Fort and King streets.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Those who have the best interests of the Territory at heart, be their politics what they may, must endorse the practical platform drawn up and adopted at yesterday's territorial convention of Republican delegates. The platform has the ring of sincerity. It will stand the test of the practical. It is designed neither to catch the credulous, nor to inveigle the dreamer into chasing rainbows of bright promises that, under existing conditions in Hawaii, can never be fulfilled. The Republican platform is a platform of thinking men, drawn to meet real conditions and designed for the accomplishment of concrete results.

PEACE LAGS AND FUNSTON SWELTERS.

The latest news from Washington exhibits the administration in a state of blue funk over the Mexican situation. Things persistently and obstinately refuse to turn out the way President Wilson and his secretary wish them to. The dove of peace is advertised from time to time, as being on the wing but does not come to view. There is much passing of Mexican delegates through Washington, some making the federal city their terminal for conversation and others proceeding through to Niagara Falls where the mediators and representatives of Mexico and the United States are killing time. True the United States and the Huertistas have agreed and issued protocols, the latter being the tangible shape in which conclusions after weeks of parleying over many matters proving to have been more or less inconsequential, are reduced.

The fact remains, however, that mediators and the United States and Mexico did not agree and write a protocol covering the one most important point at issue, namely who shall be provisional President of Mexico when Huerta steps down this week and allows a provisional government to succeed him. The United States wanted and still wants a Constitutionalist for that office and to such an arrangement the Huertistas would not assent, while Carranza is now, according to yesterday's despatches, just as obstinate in regard to a Federal appointee.

It is beginning to look in Mexico as though it will not make any difference very soon what the Huertistas and their delegates at Niagara Falls and New York assent to anyway. Villa is winning victories and Constitutionalist, declaring they will never enter into agreements with Huerta, are making progress toward Mexico city. And it seems to be a very pertinent question what the mediation has amounted to anyway. Would it not have been better had our soldiers simply gone to Mexico City months ago, soon after they landed at Vera Cruz. That appears the inevitable destination of our forces, mediation or no mediation, resignation of Huerta or no resignation. Perhaps the amiable negotiations at Niagara Falls and the conferences at Washington have avoided some blood letting but it is a question whether the mediation may have only deferred such an undesirable eventuality. It, too, is a question, whether in the long run life and treasure would not have been conserved by more expeditious policies on the part of the administration.

Much is said about further conferences going on now between the Huertistas and the Constitutionlists, through which some agreement as to the internal troubles of Mexico can be reached. General Carranza has some delegates in the north but there is nothing very definite about their purposes. And above all, uncertainty exists as to how big a factor Carranza now is in the Mexican situation. He has had a serious falling out with General Villa. They have patched up their differences after a fashion but Villa appears to be the man whose say is now worth most to anyone trying to arrange peace in Mexico. He is more friendly to the United States than is Carranza and in all probability will be President of Mexico before many months go by.

The status, from whatever point one views it, is not altogether comfortable for the United States. There is no great glory in having such a man as Villa for an ally. If he should be installed as President of Mexico there follows the quandary whether he will be strong enough to maintain himself more than a few weeks or whether some one may not shoot him in the back and precipitate more revolutions. Meanwhile business and sailors of the United States swelter at Vera Cruz. The port is not healthful and army and navy doctors are battling heroically with sanitation. They are trying to keep the health of enlisted men unimpaired and are having a big task at it. Congress seems to have gotten to the stage that it simply does not care. There are plenty of other troubles nearer home without worrying about Mexicans while reports keep coming that in spite of the vigorous efforts of the administration to patch up peace in Mexico and to show off good will to all the world, Central and South America have no thanks for us on that score. They are simply saying that the United States does not dare.

And while this weak and puny procedure is under way no single move on the part of the United States in Mexico is permitted. Recently General Funston wanted to move his soldiers to higher ground that would be more healthful. This was forbidden at the war department, lest it be taken by the Mexicans as an act of aggression.

INSPECTION TO HELP KONA COFFEE.

It is stated that the federal inspectors are to undertake a campaign to protect Kona coffee from illegal competition through misbranding. It is against the law to wrongly brand any package of food or food-product as to its place of origin or quality. The government has recently made heavy seizures of South American coffees on which the brands were faded. Inferior grades had been bagged and marked to imitate high grade Bogota coffees of a well-established market quality.

Hawaiian growers and agents have been hard hit in recent years through the sale on the mainland and in the Philippines of a good deal more "Kona" coffee than was produced in the whole Territory. Kona coffee has a big reputation based on the care used by our growers in the preparation of their product for market. The flavor is also distinctive so that "Fine Old Kona" is in great demand in making extra special blends for the retail trade.

Uncle Sam's method of dealing with the class of malefactors that attempts to defraud the public by substituting inferior grades of food for superior qualities, using brands and names with intent to mislead, is to confiscate the merchandise as well as arrest and fine the individual or concern responsible for infringing the law.

The Hawaiian coffee producers are much gratified at the activity now being shown by the government inspectors for the protection of their industry.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The Progressives have Teddy's hat and he is afraid they will throw it right in the New York gubernatorial ring.

The "small farmer" is doing his share to help Americanize Hawaii. It is the duty and very much to the advantage of our citizens to help home industry and patronize the new retail market for Hawaiian grown country produce. Honolulu has, at last graduated from the rank of a country village and has become a metropolitan city. It took the farmers to bring this about—the small farmers and the Territorial market. Now that the Honolulu resident can buy tasty farm products at retail, San Francisco, Chicago, New York, London and Berlin possess no advantages worth mentioning.

Oahu has more soldiers of the regular army stationed in the immediate vicinity than any other city of the United States, and the majority of those soldiers are poorer housed and have less inducements to stay in the service than any other soldiers in the United States except those on temporary duty on the Mexican border. One of the things the voters of Hawaii can do for these soldier neighbors of theirs is to elect a Delegate to Congress who will be on the job and make it a point to hammer away at the war department and the appropriation committees until they do some measure of justice to the colonial troops of Oahu.

VOICE OF PEOPLE

(Continued from Page One)

United States shall bear expressed in no uncertain terms our belief that a continuance of the present tariff spell would mean ruin and disaster for Hawaii.

The other disregard of the Democratic party for the interests of the Territory of Hawaii is likewise illustrated by its action in cutting fifty per cent the duty on rice, which has for years been an important industry within the Hawaiian Islands. Owners of rice plantations here have been forced to compete with rice grown by the pauper labor of the Orient, with the result that within a comparatively short time, unless relief is afforded, the industry within the islands will be almost totally abandoned.

HOME RULE AND STATEHOOD.

We favor the enactment by the Congress of the United States of laws giving to the Territorial legislature broader powers in the control of local matters, and protest against the enactment of any laws prescribing those powers, and thus attributing to us a lack of capacity for self government. The period is not far distant when the question of our admission as one of the states of the Union will be an issue before Congress. When the Republican party again assumes control of national affairs, statehood for Hawaii may be hoped for, since the position of that party on the subject is well known.

The greater the power given to us in the management of the affairs of the Territory, the greater will be our opportunity for demonstrating our ability to successfully conduct them.

The Democratic party has openly, flagrantly and contemptuously declared that amongst our electorate can be found no person fit to hold public office, and has appointed to federal positions citizens of Hawaii only in cases where required to do so by positive law—a policy directly contrary to an unqualified promise contained in their platform. We vigorously protest against this attitude, and pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to neutralize the harmful and false declarations of the incompetency of our people necessarily implied by the adoption of this course.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

We believe it to be the imperative duty of the Republican party to secure for the people of Hawaii, the full commercial benefits resulting from construction of the Panama Canal.

The utterance of benefits, and wharves must be provided in the harbors of Honolulu and Hilo, at points adjacent to land that can be made available for coal storage. Wharves for overseas commerce must be provided for the use of large vessels on the Hawaiian coast of Maui, Kona coast of Hawaii, and at Nawiliwili, Kauai, to facilitate the economical distribution and marketing of the products of these sections of the Territory.

We pledge the Republican Delegate to Congress, to be elected in November, to support all projects for improvements to harbors within the Territory which are proper subjects for federal supervision, and particularly the project to dredge a channel from the Honolulu Harbor to the Kalaheles entrance to that harbor. Knowing that the Hawaiian Islands, with the completion of the Panama Canal, will be not only in name, but in fact, the "Cross-Roads of the Pacific," we pledge both our members of the next legislature and our Delegate to Congress, to employ all legitimate means to secure aid from the general government for such improvement of our harbors as shall enable us to properly care for the increased commerce which is bound to come by reason of the construction of the Panama Canal.

SETTLEMENT ON QUEEN.

We favor a permanent settlement on the former Queen Liliuokalani as long as she shall live, and pledge the Republican members of the next legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to support the proper appropriation therefor.

CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Greater and broader powers should be accorded the City and County of Honolulu, and to this end we pledge the legislative candidates to empower, by proper legislation, the people of Honolulu to revise their charter at a convention consisting of representatives to be chosen by the people.

Greater power should be granted to all counties within the Territory should the legislative delegations from said counties request the same.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

We heartily favor granting to women the right of suffrage. Should Congress give to the Territorial legislature the power to grant that right—and we pledge our Delegate to Congress to support such a law—we further pledge the Republican members of the legislature to introduce and pass legislation for this purpose.

EDUCATION.

For the purpose of further aiding in the great work which our public schools are accomplishing, we believe that our children should be taught the importance of manual labor in fostering sound and useful citizenship, and thus be ready to lead in hastening the time when the many important tasks confronting the Territory shall be undertaken and directed by American citizens of intelligence and loyalty. We renew our former pledges of liberal financial support of the public schools.

The College of Hawaii has made a splendid beginning and we pledge the Republican party to cordially support every measure that will enable the authorities of the college to continue the development so that the Territory shall be worthy of the splendid endowments provided under the Federal appropriations. It is our duty as well as our privilege and opportunity to liberally supplement the Federal appropriations.

REFORM IN JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

Believing that present cumbersome and technical methods of enforcing the law result in much injustice, delay, expense, and vexation, and that the enactment of needed reform as to judicial procedure, in both criminal and civil matters, will not only accomplish much desired relief, but will restore to the courts that respect which they are rapidly losing by adherence to technical rules which the spirit of this age has outlived, we favor the enactment of laws which, without denying to persons accused of crime rights to which they are justly entitled, shall secure a speedy hearing, and a determination of guilt or innocence, without reference to the numerous technicalities now employed as a shield for the guilty; which shall secure to suitors in civil matters a

speedy, impartial hearing on the merits, devoid of technicalities; and which shall, in every Constitutional method which can be employed, simplify existing judicial procedure.

PRISON REFORM.

Realizing that the tendency of the present age—a tendency justified by experience and theory—is to couple with punishment inflicted for violation of laws, endeavor to reform the criminal, we advocate the passage of laws looking to accomplish this end. Particularly do we pledge the Republican members of the coming legislature to the support of a law which will prevent places of confinement from becoming schools of crime, which will not permit youthful offenders or persons convicted for the first time, to be associated with hardened criminals. We further pledge Republican members of the legislature to the support of legislation to the end that juvenile delinquents may be better cared for than under existing laws.

LIQUOR LAW.

In our platform of two years ago we pledged our representatives in the legislature to make an attempt to alter the laws of the Territory of Hawaii in respect to the liquor question. The experience of the last two years has further demonstrated that in all of its material aspects the present liquor law is admirably adapted to conditions within the Territory. We believe, however, that such an amendment should be made as to give to the various liquor commissioners power to subpoena and examine witnesses, under oath, to the end that such commissioners may ascertain all of the facts necessary to enable them to act more intelligently in the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating liquors; false swearing before said commissioners to be punished as perjury.

We pledge our representatives in the legislature to grant to the liquor commissioners this added power.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

We favor the enactment of laws requiring that full public disclosure be given contributions to political committees in charge of or connected with campaigns, and providing that a limitation should be placed both on individual subscriptions and on the aggregate amount to be used in any campaign. We believe that private individuals should be prohibited from contributing substantial amounts of money in Territorial campaigns.

REGULATION OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

We favor the enactment of stringent laws concerning the regulation of foreign corporations selling and dealing in securities within the Territory, to the end that the people of the Territory may be amply protected against investments induced by unfounded and fraudulent representations.

SURETY COMPANIES.

We recommend the passage of laws by which the liability of corporations authorized under the laws of the Territory to act as sureties for the faithful performance of the duties of a public officer shall not be permitted to escape liability on technical grounds, nor be allowed to set up as a defense to any suit brought to enforce liability, the fact that the officer whose fidelity is guaranteed, acted beyond his statutory duties in defrauding his principal. We further recommend the enactment of more stringent laws for the purpose of making the surety of sureties companies permitted to "give" indemnity bonds.

REGULATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

We favor the adoption of laws relating to fire insurance, and providing for the regulation and control of rates of premium thereon.

CITIZEN LABOR.

We pledge all Republican Senators and Representatives at the next session of the legislature to memorialize the Congress of the United States to the restriction of the employment upon Federal work to American citizens or those eligible to become citizens only, and pledge our Delegate to Congress to urge congressional action to effectuate such restriction.

PLANT AND FRUIT INDUSTRY.

We pledge ourselves to encourage the plant and fruit industry in the Territory. We believe that ample appropriation should be made to effectually assist in the campaign against the Mediterranean fly and other pests.

We favor the enactment of a progressive and modern law to provide an exclusive remedy and compensation for accidental injury resulting in disability or death to employees within the Territory of Hawaii, so that the families of working people will be relieved of misfortune beyond their control.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING.

We recommend that an improved system of accounting of public moneys be devised, and pledge our legislative members of the next legislature to pass laws which will tend to prevent the defalcation of public moneys.

CORPORATIONS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

The present public utilities law should be amended in such manner as to place within the hands of a public utilities commission ample power to prevent an abuse of franchise granted for the purpose of public functions.

We realize the fact that some of the corporations operating within the Territory of Hawaii are doing so under charters granted by the national government. We pledge our delegate in Congress to support the enactment of laws by Congress which will permit the regulation by the Territorial legislature of corporations holding such charters, and extending the power to the Territory to regulate any corporations which may in the future be created by act of Congress.

ELECTION LAWS.

We pledge our Republican members in the coming legislature to the enactment of such amendments as may be suggested by the working out of the present primary law in the coming campaign, and basing any changes made on the principle that the will of the majority of the voters shall be registered on the question of who are proper candidates for office.

BEEF AND PORK LICENSE.

We believe that the license law should be so amended that the farmer may obtain a license to sell pork and beef upon the payment of a nominal license fee not to exceed one dollar.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We pledge our legislative candidates to legislation for safeguarding the

health of the people and the making of sufficient appropriations to carry such laws into effect, including liberal support to the Leprosy Settlement.

We are whole heartedly in favor of further governmental aid in the campaign for the control of tuberculosis throughout the Territory. We believe that those institutions being maintained in the various counties for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis patients should receive liberal financial help from the Territory. In addition to what assistance is being given by the various counties, we believe this to be one of the very important questions of the day and we pledge our representatives and senators in the legislature to consider the matter from a broad and liberal standpoint for the best good of the Territory.

WATER SUPPLY.

The artesian water system should be controlled by the people. To effect proper legislation for the ultimate supervision of the artesian water system, we believe that a commission should be created for the purpose of making a careful investigation of this question and report upon the same to the Governor and Legislature.

LABOR LAWS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

We favor proper labor laws for the protection of women and children compelled to enter employment for a livelihood.

PROMOTION.

We believe that tourists should be induced to visit Hawaii, and for this purpose we favor liberal assistance for promotion work and publicity of the attractions of these islands. We believe further that the government should be represented in the Promotion Committee which has charge of all promotion and publicity work.

FISHERIES.

We consider that our fisheries constitute a natural resource of this Territory. We therefore favor Federal aid to promote the development of all fisheries.

PASTORAL LAND LAW.

We believe that our laws relating to pastoral lands should be broadened to the end that the animal industry in Hawaii may be encouraged. We favor, therefore, an amendment to the Organic Act giving the right to apportion pastoral lands in sections of not less than two hundred acres each.

CIVIL SERVICE.

We favor the improvement of the law governing the civil service system by basing the same on the merit system and providing for examinations to be held in English or in Hawaiian, such examinations to include practical rather than technical subjects.

LABOR.

We favor the enactment of legislation for the regulation of the hours of manual work performed within the Territory. In this connection we believe that the eight-hour law should be applied in all cases where economical conditions will permit, due attention to be paid to the health of laborers employed.

IMMIGRATION.

The Democratic policy of free trade has obviated the necessity for further immigration at the present time, since the supply of labor now exceeds the demand. That same policy has so crippled the financial condition of the Territory, that, even were immigration desirable, necessary funds would be wanting. Until conditions have altered for the better, we favor the suspension of operations for securing immigration.

HOMESTEADING.

Conditions within the Territory of Hawaii are such as to make successful homestead farming depend largely upon perfect cooperation between manufacturers of agricultural products and homesteaders. Such cooperation can be secured where the Territorial government itself superintends the system. In the absence of laws permitting such supervision the securing of cooperation and thus preventing legitimate competition and discrimination will be difficult.

We favor the enactment of laws for reasonable Territorial supervision and thus give to the homesteader and small farmer an equitable and just return for his raw material of all kinds of manufactured products.

We favor financial assistance to small farmers and homesteaders by the government, and pledge our representatives to the enactment of laws to effectuate the same.

We favor and encourage all other legislation which may tend to advance our social, moral, and economic conditions.

That our representatives in the legislature are pledged to work for a large appropriation for the construction of a commodious territorial market, and sufficient funds for maintaining same, thus enabling the small farmer an opportunity of disposing his products direct to the consumer.

CONCLUSION.

Two years ago, in convention assembled, the Republican party in its platform, used, in its conclusion, this language: "The present prosperous condition of the Territory of Hawaii is due largely to the policies carried out by the Republican party, national and local. These conditions no longer exist. That the change is due to the abandonment of Republican policies, all admit."

The Republican party, while properly calling attention to existing depression, is a party, as shown by its history, capable of meeting all emergencies, no matter how serious their nature.

Should our appeal to the electorate to enter a vigorous protest against the destructive policies of the Democratic party be heeded, we pledge ourselves to do the utmost in our power to bring about a prosperity which is real, not physiological; to enact laws which mean growth, not decay; to honestly and efficiently conduct all public matters entrusted to us, and in every legitimate and constitutional manner, uphold all the rights, and promote the happiness and prosperity of all of the people.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

Where you suffer seized with a severe attack of cramp, colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.